The Old World Startled by Our Advance as Shown at Parts in 1880 and at Chicago in INDS-This Country's Pre-eminence in the Manufacture of the Best Cutlery.

As in the making of cut glass, so also in the manufacture of many other articles of table acornment, notably in sterling silver and silver-plated wares, this country leads the world. It is is a welcome fact, moreover, that in the production of the higher grades of table cutlery the home nanufacturors have advanced within recent years rapidly as regards finish, quality, and style, until there is no longer any on to pre,er table cutlery of foreign make.

America's pre-eminence in the art of metal working has been acquired for the most part in the last ten years. It is true that as long ago as 1878 ar American jeweller introduced in Europe the method of hammerong silver now Paris Exposition of 1880 that the work of American silversmiths attracted general attention abroad. The exhibit of metal art work was astonishing to the foreigners, and the grave critica seemed at a loss how to treat the matter. It was complained that the American forms of silver were new and start-ling, and that they surprised the eye without gratifying the taste; that American silverware was well suited to buyers whose fortunes were acquired more rapidly than their taste, and that with a patronage chiefly composed of millionaires the American silversmiths were able to dazzle the eye with huge and costly works which nobod; in Europe, outside of royalty and a few financial kings, could afford to buy. In Europe they take such things seriously, and it was a shock to their traditions to find that in the development of the art immortalized by Benvenuto Cellini the barbarians of the Western Hemisphere had leaped so suddenly to the front. But so it was. Some of the less spiteful among Parislan art writers expressed creat admiration of the designs of fruits and flowers taken direct from nature and wrought in silver; the superb workmanship shown in the American exhibit also commanded their respect. An emipent critic contrasting the tendencies of French and American metal workers, said:

Between the workers in sacred silver, those silversmiths who have gone back to the eignteenth century, sculptors who tender their tools for the modelling of the most lascivious as well as the most modest figure, and the newly elected Americans who mix with their silver the very essence of the most mysterious plants in order to modify its aspect and its color, the public will pronounce decision."

In 1893 the display of American silverware at the World's Fair not only confirmed the imprestion produced in Paris four years before. but secured the almost universal recognition of the fact that in decorative treatment of gold and silver America stands first in respect of simplicity, clearness, elegance, and suggestive-aess of design, and that, while the endless conying of exhaustless patterns proceeds in the European workshops, the American designers are manifesting a fine discernment in the solection of types worth preserving, as well as originality and imagination in the creation of new types possessing the essential traits of beauty. Competent judges drow comparisons altogether flattering to American skill and pointed out the fact that the best European designers were so saturated with the principles of, the older styles that it seemed impossible for them to free themselves from heir influence. In 1893, the same captious critics who begrudged approval of the American display at Paris did not hesitate to accord unqualified praise, and the admiration of the fore gners took the form of the purchase of many articles in the exhibits for shipment to Europe. The leading art journal of England said:

"The United States easily distances in some departments of art metal work any other nation, Judging by the productions exhibited, one may well be in doubt whether we shall not in the near future be compelled to regard New York as at least our equal if not our superior in the projection of gold and sliver work."

In the four years that have elapsed since this judgment was expressed the case has grown stronger, until today the fact is conceiled zenerally that the leading jeweller of the world is an American, and a New Yorker, and that in the production of setting sliver wares of ornament and use New York leads the world. The largest two establishments in the two lemispheres, devoted o the production of art works in metal, have their head as antiques, whose value is found in their again historic associations. In America heading of a production of setting sliver work in the two lemispheres, devoted on the production of set works in metal, have their heading of the masses of our and there is the hall the fact that in decorative treatment of wold and silver America stands first in respect of

silver in which inter is a reintively small fac-tor, but in the production of the more elabo-rate works, in which artistic skill and labor are of prime importance, there has been no naterial decrease in prices. For the famous magnetia vase, that maryel of gold, silver, and dellenamel which attracted universal attention at the World's Fair, yet still awaits a purchaser, you will be asked to pay \$10,009; while \$2,000 is the price set on a gorgeous tea set in silver and gold in which a score or more of the favorite dowers of America are tea set in silver and gold in which a score or more of the favorite flowers of America are expulsibly teproduced in Southou chasing.

A revolver whose handle is of silver, inially with carbonized from studied, with turonoise and lands lazuli, is held at \$500, and for a land mirror in silver, neavily engraved and set with oarcour pearls, nicked un in the rivers of Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsia, 5400 is asked. The array of splendid art works in any one of the leading silver houses of New York is an exhibition of rare interest, and one which cannot be equalled any where in the world in richness, beauty, taste, and monetary value.

word in richness, beauty, taste, and mone-tary value, Equally eminent in the world of manufac-ture are the makers of American sliver plated ware. The practices made along this line in the United States in the last decade has been marked and important it is said that nothing like this advance has been made in Europe, and that in one year America turns out a greater variety of new patterns and designs than is originated by the English and French in five years.

In the years.

"The use of plated ware," said the manager of a leading house to Fifth SUN reporter, "is steadly on the increase, and keeps pace with the progress made in the style and quality of the goods produced. It is in demand among the wealthier classes to an extent you would hardly stance. Families which passess an abundance of sterling silver find relief in the use of good plated ware, for they can then lock up their valuable plate and bring it out only on gain occasions. Many families among the aristocracy of Europe are doing the same thing, and city people use plated ware in years. e use of plated ware," said the manager only on gala occasions. Many families among the aristocracy of Europe are doing the same thing, and city people use plated ware in fitting to their country places. It saves a lot fitting to their country places. It saves a lot if worty about theyes and burglars. American piated ware is exported in large quantities to Central America, south America, and Australia, and Cuba was a rood customer recylous to the war. As a rule, we get rather better prices for the goods we export than for those sold in this country. Undoubted superiority in the character of her sliver plated ware is the secret of America's success. In mother country are the styles so attractive, and the quality and faish so excellent. The life of a plated fork and spoon of the first quality stron fifteen to twenty-live years, according to the manter in which it is cleaned and not lished. A coarse or critty howder will wear through the plating in a commaratively short

is from afteen to twenty-five sears, according to the number in which it is cleaned and polished. A course or gritty powder will wear through the plating in a comparatively short time, while the their rollishing substances will leave the surface letter for many years.

"A woman living in Texas wrote us the other day to say that she had a set of our plated snoons and forks which had been in use for thirty years, and showed but little wear, and a guide in the Adrondacks hast summer showed us some snoons in excellent preservation which he had used for twenty-live years, tienerally steaking the cast of plated goods is a out one-tent that of sterling sliver. This may seem the large a preportion of cost, but you must remember that expensive still and labor and the services of competent artists in designing and prodelling are as necessary in the plated ware is nickel sliver, a composite metal which is very hard and services to be metal which is very hard and services in the sessing great strength and less hade to bend or may than silver itself, and at the same time.

metal which is very hard and services in, assessing great strength and less hade to bend or may than silver itself, and at the same time impervious to any but high tenmeratures. Cheaper materials and processes are used by the pirates in the trade, who imitate designs of the first-class houses, and even to so for as at instance trade marks as closely as they dare. In this way the bargain counters are stocked with inferior stuff painted of as the product of remarkle makers. In view of the large amount of this largery have gener on it is a pity the trade is state for counter the notice and the area to the control of the product of remarkle makers. In view of the large amount of this largery have gener on it is a pity the trade is stated for a function that all the position only by desiring with reliable and repossible houses, the name as in but not sider. Scarcely less numerous, novel, and varied plated goods can protect clauself against inposition only by dealing with remails and reposition only by dealing with remails and reposition by the inner as in buring silver, thouse and get the molorcycle ready. My wife
bearcely less numerous, novel, and varied

bearcely less numerous, novel, and varied

clause and get the molorcycle ready. My wife
tells me she wishes to do a little sheeping.

than the articles made in solid allers are those which are produced in the big plated ware establishments. Cups and vases for prizes in athletic and sporting competitions are now being that for the money expended the prizes make a much finer show than if made of stering silver, and also retain they beauty a long time if fromerly eared for, in the line of table furnishings there is almost no end to the movelty and variety shown in plated ware, and line same is true of the inscellancous articles the movelty and variety shown in plated ware, and lite same is true of the inscellancous articles in a silversmith are not depended upon for designs. On the contrary, so much broader is the market for plated goods that the manufacturers take the lead in originating cloude and novel patterns. Very stylish and beautiful things are produced for the cable list may be a some and convenience. In the table as well as for use and convenience, fishing out the bit of fruit found at the bottom of a cocktail or a whiskey sour, and an infinity of scoops and spoone, indies, and tones, picks, sifters, and all stres of table cuttery have come into prominence within the last few had a satisfactory table knife or carving set could be made in this country. To-day the best goods to be found in the market are those manufactured out of American steel by American workmen. Nothing better in steel comes from England, and nothing that Europe sends surpasses in style and the druggist's standla up to the costilest carving set with twory or seriing sliver handles, all the market's standla up to the costilest carving set with twory or seriing sliver handles, all the marketis are domestic. A ceithful handle in antique livery finish and beautifully moultied is now very popular. It should be so, for it resists heat bluchers haife, and the druggist's standla up to the costilest carving set with twory or seriing sliver handles, all the marketis are domestic. A ceithful handle is a successful of a dozen from the bottof inported goods.

In the formal process

Europe.

Americans have no need to send their money abroad for articles of use and ornament in sterling silver and plated ware, and for table and pocket cutiery.

TO SEND THE RED CROSS TO CUBA. The Only Thing That Stands in the Way Is the Lack of Funds.

Washington, April 3.-Mr. A. A. Aguirre, brother of Col. Aguirre of the Cuban Army. who has been in Washington for some weeks interested in securing the release of his nephew. George Washington Aguirre, from a Cuban prison, has interested the Society of the Red Cross in the humane idea of sending a party to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wound. ed on that unhappy island. Miss Clara Barton, the President of the Society of the Red Cross, has already been assured that there would be no objection on the part of the 3pan ish Government to her going to the island, especially in view of the fact that Spain was one of the countries to sign, the treaty of Geneva, under which treaty the society operates in all countries of the world. Yesterday Miss Barton had a long talk with Gen, Daniel E. Sickles, who heartly indorses the movement to send the fiel Cross to Cura, and the only thing that pow stands in the way is the lack of funds. An attempt to secure the necessary

to send the Red Cross to Cana, and the only thing that now stands in the way is the lack of furds. An attempt to secure the necessary money will be commenced at once. Gen. Sickles said on this subject to-day:

"Something should be done at once to bring an end to the bariarous methods of warfare that are now being carried on in Cuba. The date of butchering women and children and of fring treen hospitals where the sic cand wounded are being cared for should not be tolerated by a Christian nation. This country should see that these methods are discontinued in Cuba. The Spanish theoremset "as forced to desist from such methods in its last Cuban war by the positive stand taken by the United States. Gen. Grant simply said that the war in Cuba would have to be carried on in some other method or the United States would interfere, and he told me to so inform the Spanish Government. That is just what we should do arain. But above all things the aid that can least be reneered by the Society of the ited Cross to the sick and wounded on both sides of the contest should be offered at once."

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

Caught Through a Contrivance Made for Auother Purpose.

"Why, say," said the retired burglar, "I got caught once in the very simplest sort of way. I stepped over a door sill into a room, one night, reising my foot rather high, as I always did, whether I had on rubber shoes er not, so as not to scrape my foot on the door sill, and set it down smooth and easy inside. But the instant I bore my weight on that foot, the floor under it gave, just a little bit; but it was plenty.

"I don't suppose I think any quicker than electricity, but I certainly knew what was com-ing, before I heard the sound of the bell. Still, the bell was in the next room, and, of course, it took allithetime, some small fraction of a second, for the sound to cet where I was. There was a broad plate set into the floor, just inside the door, and covered with the carriet. Pressure on that plate connected some electric wires and set a bell cinging. electricity, but I certainly knew what was comringing, dl. I didn't stand there any longer than I

and things, and finally I'm blest if he didn't get the brige on me, and get a few turns of clothes line round me, that some of the rest of the foolis had brought up.

"Of course, the most important thing about all this was the time it cost me; but it was in-teresting about this clearized asparatus. You know, I'd been surprised, even then, to hear the bell ring in another room instead of in the same room where the plate was t I should have thought it anyther wanted a contraction of that sort in his own room he dhave wanted the bell there, too. But it seems it wasn't a begine was a sommatholiar; used to get up and waits around in his sleep nights, and they did around in his sleep nights, and they did around in his sleep nights, and they do not always hear him; and they wanted to. So they put this plant in, so that he couldn't get out of als room without ringing a bell, and they put the bell in the old man's room.

The New Coachman.

From the Totalo Blade. This is the sort of an interview which may be expected when motor carriages come into user. You advertised for a coachman, sir F said be continued. replied the merchant. "Do you want

"Yes, sir,"
"Have you had any experience !"
"I have been in the business all my life,"
"You are used to headling gasoline, then !"

And you are well up in electricity f"

Good! (E jourse, you are a machinist, also? Certainly."
Then Upresume you have an engineer's cer-

WEIGHING SKY-SCRAPERS. EVERY BOLT AND BAR CONSID-ERED IN THE PLAN.

Even the Weight of the Paint, Oil, Solder, Tenanta, and Casual Visitors Calculated Defore a Stope is set Up-Solid Block in

Foundations and the Way of Making It. The city of the future will be built upon olid rock. Modern conditions point that way, The solid rock may not necessarily exist at the surface of the earth. If it does, so much the better. If it is deep underground the foundations of buildings will have to be parried down tolt. The latter-day sky-scraper and the practice of building houses of the heaviest materials reader this compulsory even now. There are pien in New York and other large cities whose sole business it is to test the character of the ground on which tall buildings are to stand. They are experts, and no thorough-going architect would trust to his own discernment in the matter of his groundwork. In fact, the construction of sky-scrapers has vastly extended the calling of the architect, and compelled him to do some things of which the constructor of bygone days never dreamed. Most interesting of these newly acquired habits is the weighing of tall buildings.

The everage person might not fully appreclair the necessity for weighing a tall building. In fact, many persons would calmly asof weighing immense buildings, bridges, heavy ordnance, and ronderous objects generally is a science in itself. It is all done by computa tion, but the actual weight of the structures is accurately computed. In heavy ordnance not only is the weight computed without nutting the gun on the scales, but the centre of gravity is determined within such a fine point that when hung on its trunnions the gun s so nicely balanced that it can be moved up and down by the hand of one man. Swinging bridges which move upon a pivot are so accurately balanced that hardly a pound of difference exists between the two outstretched arms. It is necessary for an architect to know the weight of his building long before it is put up,

chee exists between the two outstretched arms.

It is necessary for an architect to know the weight of his building long before it is put no. The character of his foundation depends upon it. Yet the estimation of this weight is so simple a matter that an under clerk or an imprentice in an architect's office often gets the task of calculating it. His grand total may reach, as in the case of the twenty-mestory. Surety building in this city, 50,000 tons, or in the case of some big bridges like the one at Poughkeepsie 4,000 or 5,000 tons. Hew it done? In the first place, the weight of every place of material to become part of the structure is furnished by the manufacturers.

Whether it he Z-bar girders or white lead, it is all brought into the total. Even such an insignificant thing as a difference in the quality and kind of paint used may make a ton of difference in the general weight of the structure, Every rivet in the building is accounted for, and if the ends are fused or hammered down on the opposite side of a girler instead of being merely bolted on the fact must be taken into account. If the roof i coversed with fin the solder which holes the places together is put down as weighing so much per lined. In laying the tin places on the roof the edges of each plate are lapped over the adjoining plates to the extent of a ouarter of an inch on all sides. This quarter inch of necessary hip adds a large number of pounds to the general weight of the roof. So the process continues through the whole building. The weights of the clauboards the thaster, the wail paper, the window glass, the gas or electric fixtures, the cornice ornaments, and of the thousand and one materials and appurtenances which go to make upon building. The live weight, such as the weight of the reach is to considered and accounted for. In the aggregate these weights, thousands of tons, constitute morely the dead weight of the building, must be added to the tatal.

An office building with a canacity of 3,000 persons would be about 105 tons liciter a

the square foot.

A curfors part of this business is the testing of the ground on which tail buildings are to stand. Nearly every tester has his own method of ascertatining earth resistance. Some dot it by hydraulic pressure, some by bile driving; some by driving down into the earth a "worm" which picks up dirt and gravel and saud at various distances and conveys them to the surface to be examined. The hydraulic method is not used by constructing a box or calleg, which is instead tighting to the ground. In it a pinner, operated by water pressure, is made to press down upon the earth. The force with which it presses on the ground is determined by its resistance to the inflow of the water, which is ascertained beforehand. In driving plies these are forced down simply until they will connot until the ground on which the structure is to be built. Or course, the death of this relief of greatest resistance can be marked off on the beam of word which has gene down. The the square foot.

A curlous part of this business is the testing

various substances unearthed, is obtained. For very large steed buildings, however, it is necessary and safer to rest the foundations on solid rocks.

This is done by sinking caisson hollow unless, which are forced or screwed dewn through the various clays and gravel to hard that. Other these hollow steel tules strike the rock they are firmly secured to it. Then they are filled with concrete. The concrete burdens fato rock, which is rendered all the stronger he is steel coaling, and the whole affair is comes a dillar of rock, sheathed with steel and extending from the immovable hardbone of the earth likeli to the surious. The modern say secrater may then as said in many cases to stand them stills. Jothing can alter perceptibly its saidliffy not even the wind, the sawaling nower of which cannot prevail against the tries formation of the structure itself. There is one power when does at times arrist the simbility of the sky scrater. This is the sim. The immense amount of from in the structure is arred upon, and to a certain extent extent extent continues as the rays change their direction, but not chough to cause any fear of discourt in the does in the rays change their direction, but not chough to cause any fear of discourt raying is very marked. In a concrete darred when an forward as the day passes to the extent cathe the whole structure will benefic the whole structure will benefic the whole structure will benefic the view of one quarter of an inch but in fron bridges, such as are used by railroads, the 'draw' may go several inches and of incored tracks or what is technically known as a Y.

In tail building the greatest amount of engineering skill is required in the foundation. The building itself is after all a superstructure. It is the foundation though the surface the lead to see the confidence of the sky-scrapers are built. The Commercial Calde building its eightern feet below the surface water level and at least ten feet below the surface water level and at least ten feet below the surface water seather

SPANISH CHIPALRY.

They Protect Themselves Behind Cubau Women and Children.

Havana, April 3.-In an attack made upon Guane, Pinar del Rio, by the insurgents the Spaniards last 2000 men, and to protect one of their introuchments they placed before the as-

their introdements they placed before the assulants four Cuban women, two old men, and several children.

Near Artentsa, in Pinar del Rio province, a band of twenty-live insurgents attacked a Spanish guerrills force, which look reduge in a louse. The insurgents had previously blaced dynamite in its color. When the fight was seing bothy waterlond hold sales, the Spanish, expecting by their superior in infers and nessition to discuss their for meaning and hold, in sense than or any the whole band of fifty men were skilled or ser onely counded. In sense that no rowin a Col. Cirulean, well knownfur has introduced the spanish tooks in the ambitis that had been reformed against Manco, had a fler a characteristic property with the insurance under balledness Arosta. Cirulean was conted, leading 175 deal on the field, eighty-two killed by builets, and forty-three by machetas. y machetes. Famine is threatening in Matanzas. In the the streets from nunger.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

Great Growth of the Idea That Came to the Man Who Started the First Bareau

This idea with millions in it came first to a man who faced in his next week a disagreeable potentiality of hunger. The potentiality would come a certainty unless before he exhausted he remains of his last coin, just broken, he had hit upon semething whereby to earn other coins. It was in Paris, just about the time of the Salon's centing. The man in hard tuck sat cating frugally, in a restaurant. He dawdied a bit over his food, watching between mouthfuls the stream of breakfasters, who are briskly, with the air of men who know what they meant to do afterward. The man watching wished himself in like ase. Naturally his mind was alert. He noted

every detail-this one's walk and that one's nod, the set of another's coat, and the scowl which went along with the tip of still another. That how it happened that the man and the minute met to evolve the idea. Less alert he would not have noticed that a certain artist, after he had caten, walked up to the dame du comptoir and | received from her a handful of papers of the day before, each containing a reference to the artist's picture in the Salon. The artist paid for them liberally-at least ten times the original cost, and murmured thanks besides to madame for her thought and trouble in the matter. Then he went away. The idea, though, remained. A now business had been born into a busy world.

"This man has paid for a handful of papers that mention bim. There are other papers-other men, too. Perhaps they will do likewise At any rate it is worth trying," the man in search of a vocation said to himself. Then he paid for his breakfast, adding a tip "for luck," and scurried off to muke the round of the studios. It is needless to particularize further, The clippings bureaus had their beginning in just this haphazard fashion.

The scheme took like wildfire. Soon the marhad a complete establishment in Paris another in London, and a third in New York. Ashe could not protect it by letters patent, of course the bureas increased and multiplied. Now the whole world is their parish-even outlying regions like Cape Town, in South Africa, and Melbourne, Australia, can boast them in plenty. As for Europe, India, and these United States, they are blotched and spattered with them. Nor i that the whole extent of the idea's growth The railways and express companies have taken it home to themselves. Once they were among the steadlest and best paying patrons of the steadlest and best paying patrons of the regular bureaux. Now they have learned a trick worth two of that. It is to collect, preserve, and classify eliptings for themselves. Their agents all over the country have orders to preserve and send to headquarters everything touching their own line, or railway matters in general, which appears in the local papers. The cliptings are tabulated and put into books, duly indexed at the city offices, where other clerks are kept busy collating and running down railway items in the big city sheets. Often the scrap books have proved of great value in damage cases. With the express companies it is much the same.

are cases. With the express companies it is much the same.

Outside this great branch is now computed that the business of furnishing newspaper elliphings employs a capital aggregating lifteen million dollars, and gives employment to something like thirty thousand people. Pretty substantial fruit that for an insubstantial idea. Nor is it, as a cynic might declare, wholly a harvest of vanity. It gives one a new and vivid comprehension of the chormous reach and tremendous range of the press to glance over the book of latest orders in a well-established bureau. Here a man wants everything about the X-rays. Below him a financier is down for Nicaragua and Panama canal matters. In the next column XYZ wants reports of divorce cases everywhere, and right underneath an anonymous person is carer for Southern outrages. Matter on spiritualism is another order, the North Pole another, and clerific inventions a third. Several people want South.

The cost of making them went away or in the constants.

Social strugglers are another fruitful field. The plants of the france of every sort. Then there are lawyers who want the probate of wile averywhere, lists of heirs, and notices of accidents.

HETT RNED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

The Lad Who Went to Seek a Fortune Comes Back to Steep Rollow of Fortune Comes and the france of the

More than half a century ago, longing for adventure, he left home to seek his fortune. He solled around the world, visited all its principal countries, but did not gather riches. Where he had pent his bast few years he did not tell. Mr. Lami took him in his carriage, and as they drove discritic aid road Minnerty at once recognized Coutant Hid and bonse, the old Jones homestead, where his grant madber, Mrs. Jones, hyed; the Bill that house, the Furnan House, and ladi, the old schoolbonse, which he attended when Charles and Punice! Chamberlain were teachers. He visited the new schoolhouse recently creeked by John D. Rockefeller while respitly creeked by Jelin D. Rockefeller while the shool was in sevelon, and make a few interesting remarks to the scholars, tending open the difference in the manner in which the present school is conducted compared with the one of half a century ago. After standing the school register he journeyed sown Brockedway to visit relatives in Tarrytown whom he had not seen since he left home. The house in which he was borned sow falling to run. He climbed about the breach and times which now almost conceal it from view.

"Who owns it now !" he asked.

"Mr. Rockefeller," was the answer.

"Who is he ! I never heard of him."

FIRST STELL BUILDING FOR JAPAN. The Carnegie Company Gets the Contract to Furnish 511 the Steel.

Perranguan, Pa., April 3.—The Carnegie Steel Company has captured the contract for the first firepreof steel building to be creeted in the ompire of Japan. The amount of the contract is comparatively a small emiter, but the importames her in the fact, that a new field has been opened for the output of American steel mails. Tamasuld Yokokami, a Japanese engineer and at hits-1, arrived in Pittsburgh today to consult with the Carnesis containly a confineers concerning details. The building is to cover a large area, but owing to the prevalence of earthon-keep in Japan will be but four strices high. It will be 150 by 235 not, and is being build by Matsut & Co. of Tokie for other and negratific purposes. About 1,500, bons of steel will outer into the structure. This will be shipped by way of New York, the Bret shipmen to be located at New York on Sept. 1. The material will all be prepared beer coast for exection, no workmen being York on Sept. t. The material will all be pro-pared here ready for erection, no workmen being sent to Japan.

THE PROBLEM OF CIGARS. SHIFTS TO WHICH MANUFACTURERS

HAVE BEEN PUT. Pacts About the Supply of Leaf Tobacco for Clear Havana Cigars - Substitutes from Mexico, Florida, and Connecticut-Plems Who Can Do So Are Now Stocking Up.

The smokers of what are called clear Havana drars are feeling the effects of the year in Caba In many cases they have noticed a change in the brands they have been smoking for some time without being able to diagnose it. One or the leading men in the business gives the following "At the time when the edict of Gen. Wester.

vans dropped like a bolt out of a clear sky, the cigar manufacturers in this country, had only a small stock on hand because it was almost time for the new crop, which was then being prepared in Cuba for working. Some firms had already bought largely of this new tobacco, but it was still in Cuba finishing its maturing process, and It had always been held to be ruinous to bring leaf tobacco to this country before the compaction of this process. The tobacco ready for moving was at once shipped out of the island and brought to this country when Gen. Weyler's mained there. The manufacturers hoped that as it was the property of Americans they would be able to get it out on giving proof of ownership. This, however, they were unable to do, and so the supply in this market was very short. Only one large firm in this country, to my knowledge, took the built by the horns and brought the tobacco away from Cuba half cured, and put it through the Cuban process at its factory in Florido. It is stated that the result has been eminently successful, which, if true, shows that there are still great and undeveloped possibilities in tobacco raising in this country. But most manufacturers found themselves with a very small stock of tobacco. "Last year about this time the manufacturers of clear Havana cigars made various statements

as to the stock of tobacco they had on hand and the time it would last them and some of them announced that they would go out of business when the supply of genuine Havana fell short, or that they would manufacture other goods and sell them on their merits. Nevertheless tiems. which stated that they had only enough tobacco to last them to Sentember 1866, are still tues ing out clear Havana cigars and these are the cigars which the smokers are puzzling over.
"A statement was published the other day to

the effect that there were only four manufacturers in this country who were making genuine clear Havana cigars at this time. That state ment was practically correct, if it was intended ment was practically correct, if it was intended to say that there are not more than four factories which are turning out clear Havana chars exclusively; but there are a number of other factories, so I am told, which are turning out genuine clear goods in the custiler grades; what the cheaper charts are is open to question. One significant fact is that almost every steamer from the South is bringing 10, 100, or 1,000 belies of tobacce from Havana. What does this mean if Havana is closed to exportation? Some years are, in the coffee trade, it was customary, so I can told, to ship Rio beans grown in Brazil to Java, and there trans-hip the coffee to the port of destination in another vessel as coffee 'from Java. Possibly something of this kind is being done here, especially as steamers plying between New York and Cubago the Mexico also. Another significant fact pointing in the same direction is that the price of Mexico also. Another significant fact pointing in the same direction is that the price of Mexico also advanced nearly 100 per cent. A year ago very little came here, and one could get all he wanted at 25 cents a pound. Now similar tolacco costs from 35 to 50 cents and is scarce at that. It always used to come in as filter tensero, that is, the kind used for the inside of chars, and paid 35 cents a pound duty. It is extinated that the importations of Mexican tobacco for 1800 rose from almost nothing to more than 400,000 pagnets. This granting that it I am a cynal propertions of wrapper and filter tobacco. The rormol annual production of clear Havana chars is resulting to the control of the price of the production of wanger and filter tobacco. The rormol annual production of clear Havana chars is resulting to the control of the control of the price of the time of the price of the control of the price of the p to say that there are not more than four fac-

VICTORY FOR THE LITTLE ONE.

A Scientific Bantam Cock Whips a Big Plym-

outh Block Booster. From the Portland Telegram. A cock fight, ludicrous because of the disparity of size in the two reaster computants, attracted a crowd this afternion to the corner of Taird

and Vinestree's. One of the birds was a ting bantam weighbur at the outrito not more than 14 pounds, while its antigonist, a huge Plymouth rock, was credited by the man wherever both, with weighing 16 pounds. Yet, dead

ind been waiting for, for, and had defined crow, he flow at the winness of process of the bott and fishermen. The big bird right, and left assay the head, and he described after the canonical new the state of the bott and fishermen. The the description of the bott and fishermen. The the description of the same of t

THE DEBTS OF CITIES.

Matter with Which Population Boes Not Seem to Have Much to Do.

The Greater New York will begin beginess as municipality, so to speak, on Jan. 1, 1838, with a municipal debt to excess of \$200 oon oco. a debt larger than that of any four other cities of the country. There is a general opinion, for which, bowever, there is no real warrant, that the debt of American municipalities is based upon their population, area, age, and resources; out the fact is that while these clements requlate the running expenses of American clifes men; they have enjoyed or suffered from in the same size very nearly (the difference in remula forbidding the expect of leaf tobacco from Halast consust, yet the municipal debt of Roston is three times greater than that of St. Louis, is three times greater than that w. ct. lone, while, on the other hand, the tax rate in S. Louis 18 50 per cent, greater per \$1,000 of valuation than it is in Buston.

Louisville, a city of 210,000 population, has a deal of nearly \$8,000,000, but Covington, in the same State, with a population of \$7,000 by the

municipal debt of \$13,250,000. Milwankee and Detroit are two eities having almost the sme topulation 20,500 by the comms of 1890. Since then Detroit has increased more randed in population, and the area included in it is somewhat larger than the area of the Wisconsin city. Yet the debt of Datroit is \$1.500,000, whereas the debt of Milwankee is \$6,200,000, rism Antonio, Tex., an anrient town of less than 30,000 persons, Inc. Sectivity to word the strain 30,000 persons, Inc. Sectivity is excluded to a bring a thriving and enterrising alternative in excess of \$2,000,000, whereas the city of Fort Worth, which has been renerally almost to a bring a thriving and enterrising at thement, has a debt of \$1,300,000 only. They of \$12,000,000, Synches of \$3,500,000, Troy of \$12,000,000, Synches of \$3,500,000, Troy of \$1,200,000 only. Long Island City of \$31,000,000, Northers of \$3,000,000, Troy of \$1,200,000 only. Long Island City of \$31,000,000, Poughkeetsde of \$1,700,000, Dunkirk of \$275,000, and Mount Vernon, N. Y., of \$800,000,

HABITUAL LIBEL OF THE RICH. Mr. Gerry's Comment on New Journalism-

Scandal Mongering and Carleature.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry was asked the other day by a SUN reporter what he thought of the way the World writes of the doings of the persons in New York society; of its "open letters," nonymous gossip, and carlestures.

"It is outrageous beyond description." Mr. Gerry said, " and it would never be tolerated in any other country in the world. The publicaion of one of these articles would be enough to land in ,all the person responsible for it. These articles and pictures are libelious in the truest sense of the word, for they hold up to hatred or dicule the people who are made the subjects of them. It is not possible to answer these paragraphs, which indicate certain people unmistakably, but give no names. It is impossible for anybody to meet these frequently pub-lished rumors as to whom a young girl in so-city is to marry and whom she is not uning to ciety is to marry and whom she is not going to marry, and the reasons why she is or is not.

There is no objection to the mention of genuine emargements or of the real public incidents in the second life of the city. But this introduced in and stricted sale with the usual problems of the private affairs and characters of people is sameful. The card attree that the Elisworth fill seeks to prohibit have long coased to have a mertyl humorous character. They are now useful to make any with the purpose of making the people they depict objects of hatred or contourt.

in this respect that they do any

THE OUTSANICHE.

Taxedo Ciub Fishermen Inderse the Plan to Shorten the Season.

The bill in the bands of the Eisheries and Game Committee of the Legislature at Alkany to strongly supported by many sportsmen. The season new extends from May 1 to Sept. 30, but strongly supported by many sportsmen. The season new extends from May I to Sept. 30, but on Long Island outmatiche may be caught as early as April I. E.C. Kent of the Tuxefo Club is the originator of the proposed measure, which would make the fishing season for the outnatiche begin on April I and end on July I. He would have the law a general one for all parts of the State, for the outmaniche is not a denizer. of the State, for the outsaniche is not a denizen of Lang Island waters. "I favor beginning the senson coincidently

with the trant lishing on April 16, for the outnumbers are then in perfect condition," said Kent yesterlay, "At that time and until the hot weather sets in they are the gamest fish that rises to the Sy. The eninaniche is too noble to be caused on the Lectein with a worm like a sucker, which is why the season should end on can only exist in the coldest water. As soon as the water begins to warm with the opproach of summer they cease to rise to the dynamics and the increation in the decrease of the dynamics water, where it is always cold, and feel on the following many cold, and feel on the follow carriaght least in the southern per of the State, is that the outmarker are heavy with many for the State, is that the outmarker are heavy should chose carly, in least in the continent part of the State, within the outmantch are broken of the State, with a pawn in Amuset and September. Fig (she cannot all parts of the State have robbins that the bit should pass in the best interest of spect, and to foster the best ing of this noble sie imme of the salmon family.

The ordinalishe is a native of only a few of the lases in the northern call of the State, and are at their test in Maine, New Brunswick, and in many Camadian lakes. They are not only came, but even greater fishers then treat. The surcease of the Taxello Chain his daily that we are the robbins the salmon shows the salmon the world, or the creating them has attracted the attention of phecial treats throughout the world, or the creating the salmon of the s

control of a paid septerment lear, William Herriles, Won was normerly with the finited states of
the Commission. The first entrance was severe obtained from the limit a to a Vision
that of the Commission of the first term of the control of the Commission batchers, it there is a visit seed of the commission of the commission of the commission batchers, the commission of the commission o

NEW WOOD PULP SILKS

THERE BEAUTY, DURABILITY, AND

Only When Wet is the Wood Pola Palma Bendity Distinguished from the Natural day -The Chardonet Process and Us Contacts Prices of the New Article and Comments of an Expert. Artificial silk, made mostly of weed todays

being sold as natural silk in man ve dry goods, stores. It is said he silks that the merchants selling and do not know that the fabrica is not the product of the allow ern pert says that but for a last of the when wet, the word puls three a to be was be distinguished from natural via value of haps by a slight superform in the trace ally speaking, the cost of 1 and 1 and the wood pulp fabric is just one drill that of natural elik. manufactured at Besançan, France. Chardonet putent process, which were

ent is secret. As in numero a cases heretofore tried, wood put

material used in its man fact Is made from sprace wood by a like lutewarm gelatine it is so plu point. The fibre is been than strand and is taken to be a rear on which it is dried. After the co been wound off from encourage ods of the silk sorm in spaning to ing blanket. All previous expeculated to make artificial with to tained from that material ret condition when wet, and, there made from them are unwasted has avoided this fault by the a stance supposed to be of the His fibres may be botted in leagen of time without change of lustre, though they seften strength, which, however, when they are dry number Anno wood pulp silks heretofore has in fact, almost explosive, in burn no more rapidly than ord nary accura-

In the fabrics into which would pull filler have been woven so far 40 per cent. of low grade has been used in our with the -rtificial silk. In mixing the artificial fibres are used for plans. and the lengthwise threads the the warp and is protected by at fabric has the resiliency and cloth made altogether of natur somewhat more closer. As far qualities have been tested the ric has shown no inferiority. It lukewarm water, while naturabouted in the dreing fuld before islantory colors. Artificial six surface that attra-ris-dust, in the of cocoon slik there is always animal green left in the furca-

lvance that they were artificial id have had no cause to suspect the cial constituents in su

The Chardener Shreets over

It Has Been Seized and You of his New Another little remail-

its individuality lost Island of North Date.

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